ERIC Document Resume | See Instruction Sheet | DATE OF RESUME 5/31/65 | DATE RECEIVED

A. PUBLICATION DATA

1. ERIC ED 00251 | 2. ORIGINATOR CONTROL NO(S). 8075 | 3. IDENTIFICATION NO. N.A.

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACE BELOW

4. AUTHOR(S): Tickton, Sidney G.

5. TITLE OF DOCUMENT ABSTRACTED: Teaching Salaries Then and Now - A Second Look

6. PUBLICATION TITLE: N.A.

7. EDITOR(S): N.A.

8. PLACE OF ORIGIN: ORG. Fund for the Advancement of Edu. ST. 477 Madison Ave. CITY New York 22, N.Y.

9. PUBLISHER OR SOURCE: The Fund for the Advancement of Education

10. VOL.	11. PAGES	12. MO./YR.	13. TOTAL PP.
N.A.	N.A.	61	45

TELE. EXT. INST/LOC CODE

MICROFILM COPY AVAILABLE: YES X NO ☐

COPYRIGHT GRANTED: YES ☐ NO X

COPYRIGHT RELEASE FILED: YES ☐ NO ☐

TYPE OF REPORT: PROPOSAL ☐ IN-PROGRESS ☐ FINAL X FOLLOW-UP ☐

OTHER ERIC REFERENCES:

ERIC SATELLITE CODE

B. INDEXING DATA

14. SUBJECT AREA

15. TYPE OF ENDEAVOR: Survey

16. INDEXING TERMS (5-12)

surveys	elem. edu.	occupations		
teachers	secondary edu.	careers		
salaries	higher edu.			

17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS)

Reproduces and updates the statistical tables included in the booklet, *Teaching Salaries Then and Now, a 50-Year Comparison With Other Occupations and Industries*, by Beardsley Ruml and Sidney G. Tickton (now out of print). The updated booklet consists primarily of tables showing changes in teaching salaries in institutions of different types—from elementary schools in small districts through large State universities—in selected years from 1904 through 1959 or 1960. Companion figures show changes in "real" purchasing power, as defined. Comparisons are shown with salaries and purchasing power of salaries in several selected occupations.

ERIC No. 18. SOURCE OF ABSTRACT: Reporter No. 6

C. FUNDING DATA

19. SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION

20. DIVISION OR DEPT.

21. CONTRACT NO. / PROJECT NO.

22. TOTAL COST OF PROJECT

23. DURATION OR PROJECT

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Office of Education

F

#B -9

8/15

TEACHING SALARIES THEN AND NOW - -

A Second Look

by Sidney G. Tickton

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Office of Education

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated do not necessarily represent official Office of Education position or policy.

THE FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION
Established by the Ford Foundation

ED000254

Teaching Salaries

Then and Now - -

A Second Look

by

SIDNEY G. TICKTON

NOTE: *This report reproduces and updates the statistical tables included in the booklet, "Teaching Salaries Then and Now, A 50-Year Comparison With Other Occupations and Industries" by Beardsley Ruml and Sidney G. Tickton. The original booklet is now out of print.*

THE FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION
477 Madison Avenue • New York 22, New York

Officers

CLARENCE H. FAUST
President

ALVIN C. EURICH
Vice President

ELIZABETH PAUCHAL
Secretary

LESTER W. NELSON
Treasurer

Executive Staff

JAMES W. ARMSEY
Associate Program Director

JOHN J. SCANLON
Program Associate

ARNOLD J. KUESEL
Assistant Treasurer

SIDNEY G. TICKTON
Program Associate

PAUL WOODRING
Program Associate

■ *The Fund for the Advancement of Education is a philanthropic organization established in* 1951 *by the Ford Foundation to work in the field of formal education.*

■ *Its chief activity has been the support of experimental programs which hold promise of advancing education in American schools and colleges. To date the Fund has been granted approximately* $59,000,000 *by the Ford Foundation.*

May, 1961

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number A61-8611

Additional copies of this Report are available from the offices of
THE FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION
477 Madison Avenue New York 22, N. Y.

Board of Directors

ROY E. LARSEN, *Chairman*
Chairman, Executive Committee,
Time, Inc.

CLARENCE H. FAUST
President, The Fund for the Advancement of Education

FRANK W. ABRAMS
Former Chairman of the Board, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey

WALTER S. GIFFORD
Honorary Chairman, American Telephone & Telegraph Company

FREDERICK B. ADAMS, JR.
Director, The Pierpont Morgan Library

MAURICE HECKSCHER
Attorney, Duane, Morris and Heckscher

RALPH J. BUNCHE
Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, The United Nations

MRS. DOUGLAS HORTON
Former President, Wellesley College, Former Director of the WAVES

CHARLES D. DICKEY
Chairman, Committee on Trust Matters, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company

ARTHUR A. HOUGHTON, JR.
President, Steuben Glass, Inc.

JAMES H. DOUGLAS, JR.
Lawyer, Gardner, Carton, Douglas, Roemer and Chilgren

WALTER LIPPMANN
Author and Journalist

ALVIN C. EURICH
Vice President, The Fund for the Advancement of Education

RALPH E. MCGILL
Publisher, The Atlanta Constitution

CONTENTS

	Page
Teaching Salaries Then and Now—A Second Look	7
Analytical Tables	12
Historical Tables on Salaries in Various Education Occupations	16
Historical Tables on Salaries in Various Railroad Occupations	27
Historical Tables on Salaries in Various Industrial Occupations	33
Historical Tables on Incomes in Medicine and Dentistry	41
Statistical Notes	43

List of Tables on Salaries and Wages in Various Occupations

ANALYTICAL

Page

A. Top Salaries in Education 12

B. Education and Industry Positions Compared . . . 13

C. Salaries of Jobs in Industry and Education Requiring Comparable Amounts of Experience and Training, 1959 14

D. Salaries in Jobs for Women in a Number of Cities in New York State—Late 1959 15

HISTORICAL

I. Education Occupations

STATE UNIVERSITIES

1. University Presidents 16
2. Professors 17
3. Associate Professors 18
4. Assistant Professors 19
5. Instructors 20

BIG CITY SCHOOLS

6. High School Principals 21
7. High School Teachers 22
8. Elementary School Teachers 23

SMALL CITY SCHOOLS

9. High School Principals 24
10. High School Teachers 25
11. Elementary School Teachers 26

II. Railroad Occupations

12. Executive Officials 27
13. Railroad Engineers 28
14. Railroad Conductors 29
15. Railroad Firemen 30
16. Railroad Switchtenders 31
17. All Railroad Employees 32

III. Industrial Occupations

18. Telephone Operators 33
19. Workers in the Automobile Manufacturing Industry 34
20. Workers in the Furniture Manufacturing Industry . 35
21. Workers in the Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Industry 36
22. Workers in the Tobacco Manufacturing Industry . 37
23. Workers in the Bituminous Coal Mining Industry . 38
24. Workers in the Stone, Clay and Glass Manufacturing Industry 39
25. All Workers in Manufacturing Industries 40

IV. Medicine and Dentistry

26. Physicians 41
27. Dentists 42

TEACHING SALARIES THEN AND NOW—
A Second Look

For a great many years, as far back as we can trace the figures, at least, America has underpaid its school marms, professors, and educational administrators. It has filled the teaching ranks with "dedicated people," men and women who would rather be educators than anything else — who would trade some economic affluence for an academic atmosphere or the way of life that characterizes school teaching, academic research, or similar activities.

A few years ago, Beardsley Ruml needled the American public with the fact that a teacher was paid on the average less than a skilled mechanic, and that a university professor received less than a locomotive engineer. By the end of 1959 the situation hadn't changed much, but some activity was beginning to be noticed on the education front — at least at the top level. The continued growth in the number of school children and the prospective ballooning of college and university enrollments — due to the population explosion in recent years and the increasing desire to go to college — coupled with the increased syphoning off of highly trained academic and professional men into research and administration had put the pressure on school boards, college boards, and legislatures. Salaries of top level educators were beginning to run higher.

There are some examples now of salaries in the $25,000 to $50,000 range, a level which Ruml pointed out was needed to return the best paid educators to a standard of living comparable to that enjoyed by their academic forebears at the very beginning of this century (after allowing for taxes and changes in costs of living). For instance, there is a university president now paid $45,000 a year, a superintendent of schools paid $42,000, and a

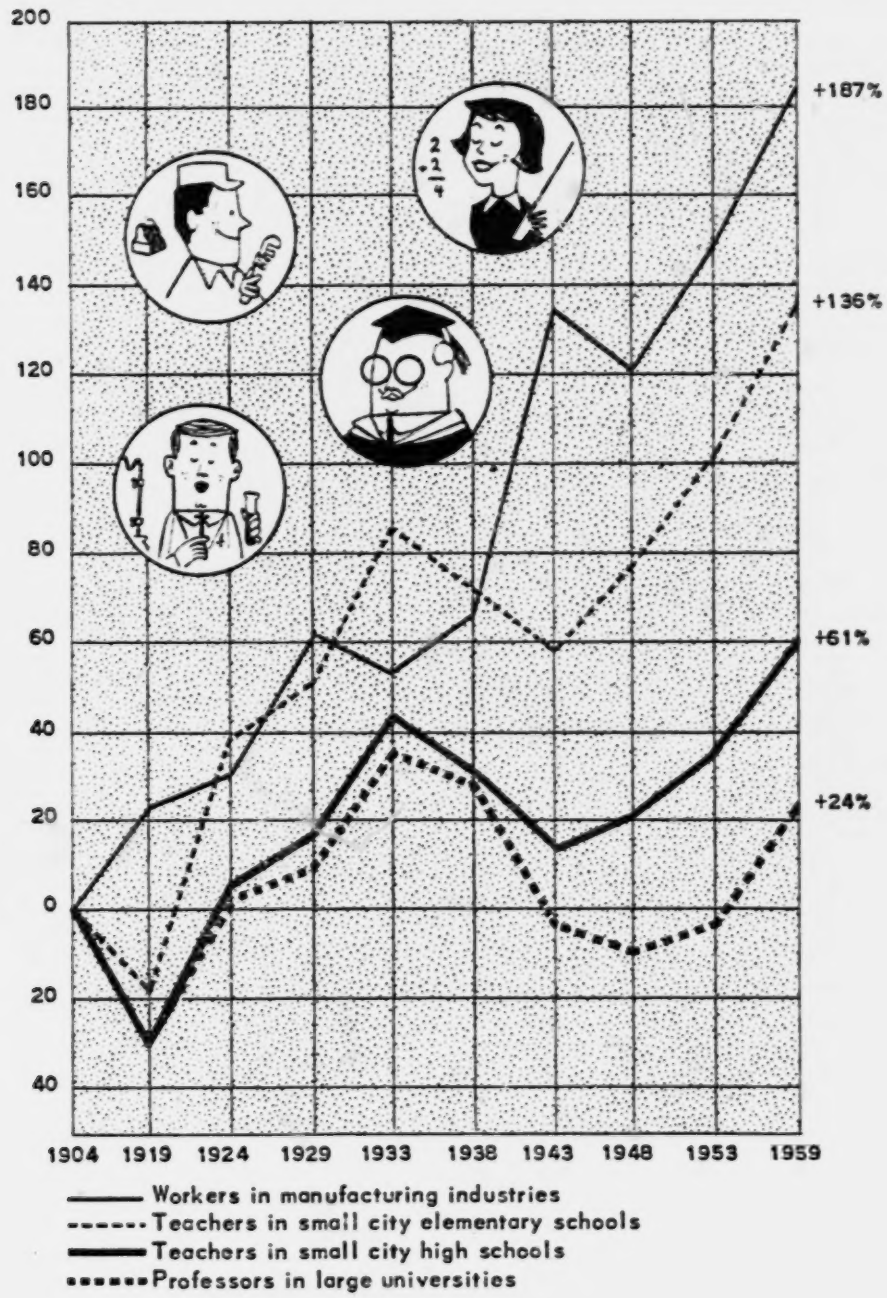
number of top professors getting from $25,000 to $27,000, with a top man at a medical school reaching the $35,000 bracket. Not all top-level educators are receiving these kinds of salaries, and even those with the highest pay haven't quite achieved the turn-of-the-century purchasing power (see Table A), but they won't wait long if present trends continue.

High salaries haven't filtered down yet to many of the teachers in the classrooms but the half century deterioration in the relative purchasing power of education as compared to industry, which Ruml noted for 1904-53, has stopped for the time being. Percentage increases in relative purchasing power, 1953 to 1959, for educators are pretty much the same as in industrial occupations. Some comparisons are in Table B.

To those who are concerned with the effect of adequate salaries on the future supply of qualified teachers, researchers, and scholars, the big question is, "Will the change in salary trends insure an adequate supply of trained manpower for education in the future?" No one knows, but the answer is probably "No." The fact is that despite increases in recent years, teaching salaries are still lower than the amounts paid persons with similar amounts of college training and experience in other occupations (see Table C).

For elementary school teachers, moreover, first bracket salaries (after four years of full-time college and professional training) are no better than those of skilled office workers having only a high school diploma and two to three years *on-the-job* training (see Table D). In late 1959 in New York City, for example, a teacher in the first salary bracket earned $4,500 a year. Women accounting clerks (senior) averaged $4,576 a year, private secretaries $4,758, and tabulating machine operators $5,044; and they had no papers to correct, no lessons to plan and no summer in-service courses to be taken and paid for out of their own pockets. Also, their work week was down to 36 hours, pretty close on the average to the in-school job-time of many teachers.

PER CENT CHANGE IN PURCHASING POWER SINCE 1904



This comparison doesn't overlook the fact that teachers work a nine to ten month year whereas office workers usually have only two or three weeks vacation. However, when the difference in the amount of training needed to be a teacher is compared with the on-the-job training (while being paid) of office workers, no one can fail to see why there is still a shortage of well-trained teachers after a fifteen-year post-war campaign for better salaries.

What to do about this, with rising taxpayer resistance to increased property taxes (the major supporter of school salaries) is a problem that continually plagues school boards, school administrators, teachers associations, and legislators. Some believe that it just isn't a matter of increasing teachers' salaries — that something has to be done to increase teachers' productivity.

Increased productivity is a fighting concept in education quarters when school teachers hear that it means more students per teacher — even if it means no more hours in class and is accompanied by a substantial rise in pay (possible these days as the number of children rises, even if the budget-per-child doesn't, through the use of such devices as TV, teaching aids, language laboratories, clerks to handle nonteaching duties, etc.).

But educators can't deny that in industry, increased productivity has been the one approach (besides tight unionization) that has pushed up the "real" income of skilled workers across the country during the past generation (net after changes in cost of living and income taxes). In the swift moving decade of the 1960's it may provide the leverage on teaching salaries that has long been lacking.

NOTES ABOUT THE FIGURES

The statistics used for this report have been confined to information obtained from the U. S. Office of Education, the U. S. Department of Labor, and a number of professional societies. The data are not all-inclusive, but are "indicative" of the existing situation in the various years. Additional compilations, we believe, would serve only to elaborate the points that can be made from the data readily at hand.

The figures reported are for *cash salaries* only. They do not include fringe benefits, a wide variety of which now exist, both in educational and industrial organizations. Their value to the employee (except with respect to retirement and insurance benefits) is difficult to determine. For example, many corporations provide various types of health benefits, group buying opportunities, recreational and vacation opportunities, scholarships for employees' children, subsidized lunches, etc. On the education side, some colleges provide subsidized housing, tuition, scholarships at other colleges, sabbatical leave, subsidized meals, etc. The AAUP reports that a number of colleges provide free firewood and that at least one college offers "free burial plots for deceased faculty members."

Had we been able to arrive at a monetary value for fringe benefits, the amount involved, we believe, would not change the conclusions that can be drawn from "less refined" information.

TABLE A

Top Salaries in Education

Position	Amount: End of 1959	Amount: 50 years ago	Amount Necessary Before Income Taxes to Provide Same "Real" Purchasing Power in 1959 as 50 Years Ago
President of:			
A Private University	$45,000	$7,000-$10,000	$30,000-$50,000
A Private Technological School	40,000		
A Public University	36,050		
A Private Liberal Arts College	35,000		
School Superintendent in:			
Chicago	42,000	$7,000-$10,000	$30,000-$50,000
New York	37,500		
Professor at:			
A Private Medical School	35,000	$5,000-$7,000	$20,000-$30,000
A Public Medical School	27,500		
A Public Graduate or Professional School Other than a Medical School	27,500		
A Private Graduate or Professional School Other than a Medical School	25,000		
A Private Undergraduate College	24,000		

TABLE B

Education and Industry Positions Compared

Position (Ranked in Order of 1904-53 Change in "Real" Purchasing Power)	Percentage Changes in "Real" Purchasing Power		Average Salary End of 1959
	1904-53	1953-59	
Educators			
Principals, big city high schools	—30%	+10%	$11,063
Principals, small city high schools	— 5	+24	8,949
Presidents, large state universities	— 2	+11	20,000
Professors, large state universities	— 2	+26	9,820
Teachers, big city high schools	— 1	+10	6,650
Assistant professors, large state universities	+ 3	+17	6,010
Associate professors, large state universities	+ 6	+20	7,490
Teachers, small city high schools	+37	+17	5,650
Instructors, large universities	+38	+17	4,900
Teachers, big city elementary schools	+40*	+ 9	5,850
Teachers, small city elementary schools	+70*	+17	4,900
Railroad and Industry Positions			
Railroad engineer	+57	+24	10,192
Railroad conductor	+68	+25	9,299
Workers in tobacco manufacturing	+107	+18	3,659
Telephone operator	+111	+ 7	3,850
Workers in stone, clay, and glass manufacturing	+122	+17	5,205
Workers in electrical machinery manufacturing	+131	+19	5,533
Railroad switchtenders	+134	+11	5,819
Railroad firemen	+137	+21	8,337
Workers in furniture manufacturing	+137	+ 8	4,318
Workers in automobile manufacturing	+140	+16	6,397
Workers in bituminous coal mining	+163	+14	5,322

*Adjusted to allow for substantial increase in length of the school year between 1904 and 1953. The unadjusted percentage increase was 60% for big city elementary schools and 101% for small city elementary schools.

TABLE C

Salaries of Jobs in Industry and Education Requiring Comparable Amounts of Experience and Training, 1959

Starting Salaries for Jobs Requiring a Bachelor's Degree

In Industry		*Teachers in Public Schools*	
Research and development personnel	$6,370	Buffalo	$4,000
Engineers	5,925	Albany	4,000
Chemists	5,580	New York City	4,500
Accountants	5,330	Washington, D. C.	4,500
Salesmen	5,200	Los Angeles	4,730
General business trainees	5,090	Chicago	5,000

Salaries for Jobs Requiring a Master's or Professional Degree and Five Years' Experience

In Industry		*Teachers in Public Schools*	
Engineers	$8,300	New York City suburbs such as Garden City, Great Neck, Manhasset and Scarsdale	$6,000-6,500
Pharmacists	7,500		
Physicists	7,460		
Chemists	7,200	New York City	5,800

Starting Salaries for Jobs Requiring a Ph.D. Degree

In Industry		*In Large Colleges and Universities*	
Engineers	$9,925	Junior faculty members	$5,000-7,000
Chemists	8,580		

TABLE D

Salaries in Jobs for Women in a Number of Cities in New York State — Late 1959

In Industry Average salary for employees with a high school diploma and 2 to 3 years on-the-job training.		*In Education* Starting salaries for teachers with a 4 year college degree.	
New York City		*New York City*	
Tabulating machine operator	$5,044	Teacher in elementary school	$4,500
Private secretary	4,758		
Senior accounting clerk	4,576		
Buffalo		*Buffalo*	
Private secretary	4,446	Teacher in elementary school	4,000
Tabulating machine operator	4,368		
Senior accounting clerk	4,368		
Albany and Troy		*Albany*	
Private secretary	4,472	Teacher in elementary school	4,000
Senior accounting clerk	4,238		
Switchboard operator (manufacturing concerns)	4,056		

TABLE 1
University Presidents
Annual Salary Received 1904-1960

Year	Average Salary Received	Salary Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 4,300	$4,300
1908	—	—
1913	—	—
1916	—	—
1917	—	—
1918	—	—
1919	—	—
1920	—	—
1921	—	—
1922	8,700	4,473
1923	—	—
1924	—	—
1925	10,000	4,907
1926	—	—
1927	—	—
1928	10,500	5,271
1929	11,000	5,673
1930	11,000	5,673
1931	—	—
1932	—	—
1933	9,000	5,992
1934	—	—
1935	—	—
1936	—	—
1937	—	—
1938	10,000	6,105
1939	—	—
1940	10,125	5,978
1941	—	—
1942	10,542	4.674
1943	11,000	4,356
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946	—	—
1947	12,500	3,900
1948	13,500	4,148
1949	—	—
1950	14,749	4,465
1951	—	—
1952	16,375	4,201
1953	16,500	4,196
1954	—	—
1955	—	—
1956	—	—
1957	—	—
1958	18,050	4,295
1959	—	—
1960	20,000	4,653

TABLE 2

Professors in Large State Universities
Annual Salary Received 1904-1960

Year	Average Salary Received	Salary Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$2,000	$2,000
1908	2,279	2,179
1913	2,463	2,144
1916	2,558	2,021
1917	2,661	1,787
1918	2,677	1,532
1919	2,812	1,399
1920	3,262	1,401
1921	3,616	1,743
1922	3,835	1,972
1923	3,952	1,995
1924	4,009	2,019
1925	—	—
1926	4,112	2,002
1927	4,230	2,098
1928	4,327	2,172
1929	4,348	2,183
1930	4,407	2,273
1931	4,480	2,537
1932	4,505	2,839
1933	4,000	2,663
1934	—	—
1935	3,775	2,367
1936	3,951	2,453
1937	4,166	2,496
1938	4,163	2,542
1939	—	—
1940	4,245	2,575
1941	—	—
1942	4,302	2,057
1943	4,400	1,923
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946	—	—
1947	5,300	1,816
1948	5,700	1,869
1949	—	—
1950	6,132	1,985
1951	—	—
1952	6,926	1,953
1953	7,000	1,956
1954	—	—
1955	—	—
1956	—	—
1957	—	—
1958	8,690	2,226
1959	9,820	2,470
1960	10,000	2,593

TABLE 3
Associate Professors in Large State Universities
Annual Salary Received 1904-1960

Year	Average Salary Received	Salary Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$1,500	$1,500
1908	1,646	1,574
1913	1,763	1,534
1916	1,871	1,478
1917	1,944	1,306
1918	2,012	1,152
1919	2,183	1,086
1920	2,447	1,051
1921	2,744	1,322
1922	3,007	1,546
1923	3,049	1,539
1924	3,084	1,553
1925	—	—
1926	3,160	1,538
1927	3,197	1,586
1928	3,298	1,656
1929	3,359	1,686
1930	3,345	1,725
1931	3,418	1,935
1932	3,379	2,129
1933	3,100	2,064
1934	—	—
1935	2,903	1,820
1936	2,973	1,845
1937	3,144	1,884
1938	3,189	1,947
1939	—	—
1940	3,272	1,991
1941	—	—
1942	3,324	1,638
1943	3,400	1,531
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946	—	—
1947	4,300	1,501
1948	4,600	1,534
1949	—	—
1950	4,930	1,622
1951	—	—
1952	5,524	1,588
1953	5,600	1,596
1954	—	—
1955	—	—
1956	—	—
1957	—	—
1958	6,890	1,798
1959	7,490	1,918
1960	8,060	2,000

TABLE 4

Assistant Professors in Large State Universities
Annual Salary Received 1904-1960

Year	Average Salary Received	Salary Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$1,300	$1,300
1908	1,451	1,387
1913	1,511	1,315
1916	1,619	1,279
1917	1,648	1,107
1918	1,714	981
1919	1,766	879
1920	2,022	868
1921	2,334	1,125
1922	2,484	1,277
1923	2,548	1,286
1924	2,548	1,283
1925	—	—
1926	2,630	1,280
1927	2,675	1,327
1928	2,739	1,375
1929	2,691	1,351
1930	2,775	1,431
1931	2,815	1,594
1932	2,800	1,764
1933	2,600	1,731
1934	—	—
1935	2,449	1,535
1936	2,486	1,543
1937	2,556	1,531
1938	2,592	1,582
1939	—	—
1940	2,605	1,585
1941	—	—
1942	2,645	1,332
1943	2,700	1,251
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946	—	—
1947	3,500	1,254
1948	3,800	1,290
1949	—	—
1950	4,085	1,367
1951	—	—
1952	4,573	1,341
1953	4,600	1,338
1954	—	—
1955	—	—
1956	—	—
1957	—	—
1958	5,720	1,512
1959	6,010	1,562
1960	6,670	1,675

TABLE 5
Instructors in Large State Universities
Annual Salary Received 1904-1960

Year	Average Salary Received	Salary Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 800	$ 800
1908	891	852
1913	913	882
1916	1,096	866
1917	1,115	749
1918	1,114	638
1919	1,231	612
1920	1,508	647
1921	1,653	797
1922	1,794	922
1923	1,826	922
1924	1,888	951
1925	—	—
1926	1,924	937
1927	1,908	946
1928	1,952	980
1929	2,003	1,006
1930	1,995	1,029
1931	2,069	1,172
1932	2,005	1,263
1933	1,900	1,265
1934	—	—
1935	1,769	1,109
1936	1,792	1,112
1937	1,842	1,104
1938	1,892	1,155
1939	—	—
1940	1,937	1,179
1941	—	—
1942	1,862	974
1943	1,900	920
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946	—	—
1947	2,800	1,030
1948	3,000	1,046
1949	—	—
1950	3,202	1,100
1951	—	—
1952	3,656	1,104
1953	3,700	1,106
1954	—	—
1955	—	—
1956	—	—
1957	—	—
1958	4,650	1,251
1959	4,900	1,293
1960	5,330	1,356

TABLE 6
High School Principals (Urban School Districts Over 500,000)
Annual Salary Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Salary Received	Salary Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 3,552	$3,552
1908	—	—
1913	—	—
1916	—	—
1917	—	—
1918	—	—
1919	—	—
1920	—	—
1921	—	—
1922	—	—
1923	5,000	2,524
1924	—	—
1925	5,585	2,740
1926	—	—
1927	5,665	2,810
1928	—	—
1929	5,487	2,755
1930	—	—
1931	5,674	3,213
1932	—	—
1933	4,970	3,309
1934	—	—
1935	4,776	2,994
1936	—	—
1937	5,149	3,085
1938	—	—
1939	5,550	3,389
1940	—	—
1941	5,412	2,992
1942	—	—
1943	5,820	2,480
1944	—	—
1945	5,794	2,361
1946	—	—
1947	6,396	2,159
1948	—	—
1949	7,321	2,373
1950	—	—
1951	8,107	2,355
1952	—	—
1953	9,156	2,497
1954	—	—
1955	9,692	2,667
1956	—	—
1957	10,788	2,801
1958	10,926	2,758
1959	11,063	2,758

TABLE 7

High School Teachers (Urban School Districts Over 500,000)
Annual Salary Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Salary Received	Salary Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$1,597	$1,597
1908	—	—
1913	—	—
1916	—	—
1917	—	—
1918	—	—
1919	—	—
1920	—	—
1921	—	—
1922	—	—
1923	2,893	1,460
1924	—	—
1925	2,789	1,368
1926	—	—
1927	2,868	1,423
1928	—	—
1929	2,958	1,485
1930	—	—
1931	3,061	1,733
1932	—	—
1933	2,981	1,985
1934	—	—
1935	2,788	1,748
1936	—	—
1937	2,937	1,760
1938	—	—
1939	3,109	1,908
1940	—	—
1941	3,106	1,775
1942	—	—
1943	3,205	1,452
1944	—	—
1945	3,499	1,513
1946	—	—
1947	4,047	1,428
1948	—	—
1949	4,689	1,576
1950	—	—
1951	4,947	1,497
1952	—	—
1953	5,526	1,577
1954	—	—
1955	5,864	1,673
1956	—	—
1957	6,326	1,706
1958	6,485	1,677
1959	6,650	1,729

TABLE 8

Elementary School Teachers (Urban School Districts Over 500,000)
Annual Salary Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Salary Received	Salary Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 873	$ 873
1908	—	—
1913	—	—
1916	—	—
1917	—	—
1918	—	—
1919	—	—
1920	—	—
1921	—	—
1922	—	—
1923	2,052	1,036
1924	—	—
1925	2,086	1,024
1926	—	—
1927	2,192	1,087
1928	—	—
1929	2,269	1,139
1930	—	—
1931	2,407	1,363
1932	—	—
1933	2,248	1,497
1934	—	—
1935	2,119	1,329
1936	—	—
1937	2,270	1,360
1938	—	—
1939	2,469	1,515
1940	—	—
1941	2,434	1,410
1942	—	—
1943	2,709	1,255
1944	—	—
1945	2,735	1,224
1946	—	—
1947	3,200	1,158
1948	—	—
1949	4,019	1,369
1950	—	—
1951	4,172	1,285
1952	—	—
1953	4,817	1,394
1954	—	—
1955	5,118	1,473
1956	—	—
1957	5,579	1,519
1958	5,725	1,500
1959	5,850	1,523

TABLE 9

High School Principals (Urban School Districts 30,000 to 100,000)
Annual Salary Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Salary Received	Salary Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$1,931	$1,931
1908	—	—
1913	—	—
1916	—	—
1917	—	—
1918	—	—
1919	—	—
1920	—	—
1921	—	—
1922	—	—
1923	3,794	1,915
1924	—	—
1925	4,003	1,964
1926	—	—
1927	4,138	2,053
1928	—	—
1929	4,193	2,105
1930	—	—
1931	4,287	2,424
1932	—	—
1933	3,885	2,587
1934	—	—
1935	3,635	2,279
1936	—	—
1937	3,839	2,300
1938	—	—
1939	4,055	2,492
1940	—	—
1941	4,000	2,280
1942	—	—
1943	4,143	1,955
1944	—	—
1945	4,396	1,853
1946	—	—
1947	4,700	1,700
1948	—	—
1949	5,468	1,815
1950	—	—
1951	5,967	1,775
1952	—	—
1953	6,523	1,833
1954	—	—
1955	7,255	2,039
1956	—	—
1957	7,985	2,118
1958	8,500	2,194
1959	8,949	2,264

TABLE 10

High School Teachers in Urban School Districts (30,000 to 100,000)
Annual Salary Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Salary Received	Salary Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 918	$ 918
1908	—	—
1913	1,075	936
1916	—	—
1917	—	—
1918	—	—
1919	1,263	628
1920	1,525	655
1921	—	—
1922	—	—
1923	1,917	968
1924	—	—
1925	2,000	981
1926	—	—
1927	2,060	1,022
1928	—	—
1929	2,120	1,064
1930	—	—
1931	2,111	1,195
1932	—	—
1933	1,994	1,328
1934	—	—
1935	1,834	1,150
1936	—	—
1937	1,954	1,171
1938	—	—
1939	2,029	1,246
1940	—	—
1941	2,039	1,181
1942	—	—
1943	2,215	1,059
1944	—	—
1945	2,464	1,122
1946	—	—
1947	2,774	1,022
1948	—	—
1949	3,444	1,193
1950	—	—
1951	3,782	1,179
1952	—	—
1953	4,292	1,259
1954	—	—
1955	4,686	1,363
1956	—	—
1957	5,135	1,407
1958	5,393	1,432
1959	5,650	1,475

TABLE 11

Elementary School Teachers in Urban School Districts
(30,000 to 100,000)
Annual Salary Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Salary Received	Salary Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 547	$ 547
1908	—	—
1913	669	582
1916	—	—
1917	—	—
1918	—	—
1919	874	435
1920	1,087	467
1921	—	—
1922	1,379	709
1923	1,466	740
1924	—	—
1925	1,528	750
1926	—	—
1927	1,565	776
1928	—	—
1929	1,607	807
1930	—	—
1931	1,609	911
1932	—	—
1933	1,526	1,016
1934	—	—
1935	1,412	885
1936	—	—
1937	1,501	899
1938	—	—
1939	1,584	972
1940	—	—
1941	1,608	932
1942	—	—
1943	1,765	855
1944	—	—
1945	1,980	920
1946	—	—
1947	2,288	869
1948	—	—
1949	2,955	1,042
1950	—	—
1951	3,231	1,030
1952	—	—
1953	3,682	1,102
1954	—	—
1955	4,028	1,190
1956	—	—
1957	4,454	1,236
1958	4,675	1,257
1959	4,900	1,293

TABLE 12
Executive Officials, Large Railroads
Annual Salary Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Salary Received	Salary Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 2,803	$2,803
1908	3,194	3,054
1913	4,428	3,854
1916	4,508	3,561
1917	4,514	3,005
1918	4,278	2,397
1919	4,296	2,107
1920	—	—
1921	6,338	2,996
1922	6,421	3,241
1923	6,654	3,309
1924	6,827	3,415
1925	6,925	3,387
1926	7,039	3,416
1927	7,216	3,567
1928	7,322	3,663
1929	7,448	3,734
1930	7,561	3,884
1931	7,441	4,198
1932	6,673	4,134
1933	6,431	4,214
1934	6,485	4,122
1935	6,762	4,182
1936	7,027	4,298
1937	7,359	4,339
1938	7,378	4,432
1939	7,361	4,490
1940	7,390	4,443
1941	7,500	4,080
1942	7,750	3,525
1943	7,821	3,246
1944	7,882	3,201
1945	7,991	3,169
1946	8,688	3,276
1947	9,070	2,971
1948	9,671	3,060
1949	10,083	3,212
1950	10,177	3,191
1951	11,007	3,140
1952	11,265	3,057
1953	11,592	3,109
1954	11,822	3,192
1955	12,054	3,253
1956	12,739	3,365
1957	13,426	3,406
1958	13,873	3,410
1959	14,333	3,471

TABLE 13
Railroad Engineers
Annual Wages Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 1,313	$1,313
1908	1,465	1,401
1913	1,661	1,446
1916	1,988	1,570
1917	2,170	1,457
1918	2,514	1,439
1919	2,828	1,407
1920	3,401	1,460
1921	2,970	1,431
1922	3,000	1,542
1923	3,064	1,547
1924	3,059	1,540
1925	3,172	1,556
1926	3,206	1,561
1927	3,191	1,583
1928	3,322	1,668
1929	3,400	1,707
1930	3,276	1,690
1931	3,194	1,809
1932	2,840	1,790
1933	2,812	1,872
1934	2,854	1,837
1935	3,156	1,979
1936	3,316	2,058
1937	3,336	1,999
1938	3,454	2,103
1939	3,530	2,181
1940	3,584	2,191
1941	3,814	2,167
1942	4,244	2,045
1943	4,456	1,963
1944	4,770	2,043
1945	4,768	2,064
1946	5,202	2,060
1947	5,253	1,815
1948	5,888	1,927
1949	6,188	2,037
1950	6,378	2,059
1951	6,486	1,917
1952	7,232	2,049
1953	7,352	2,063
1954	7,755	2,165
1955	8,126	2,263
1956	8,518	2,329
1957	9,062	2,382
1958	9,408	2,398
1959	10,192	2,557

TABLE 14
Railroad Conductors
Annual Wages Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$1,116	$1,116
1908	1,282	1,226
1913	1,500	1,305
1916	1,747	1,380
1917	1,910	1,283
1918	2,274	1,302
1919	2,481	1,234
1920	3,008	1,292
1921	2,720	1,311
1922	2,733	1,405
1923	2,774	1,400
1924	2,810	1,415
1925	2,853	1,400
1926	2,879	1,402
1927	2,946	1,461
1928	2,941	1,476
1929	3,035	1,524
1930	2,963	1,528
1931	2,894	1,639
1932	2,603	1,640
1933	2,597	1,729
1934	2,647	1,703
1935	2,896	1,816
1936	3,018	1,873
1937	3,036	1,819
1938	3,138	1,916
1939	3,192	1,979
1940	3,223	1,981
1941	3,430	1,966
1942	3,860	1,883
1943	4,056	1,809
1944	4,350	1,877
1945	4,326	1,827
1946	4,791	1,911
1947	4,862	1,692
1948	5,418	1,783
1949	5,670	1,877
1950	5,830	1,894
1951	6,006	1,786
1952	6,576	1,861
1953	6,676	1,873
1954	7,011	1,973
1955	7,354	2,064
1956	7,893	2,170
1957	8,385	2,216
1958	8,816	2,259
1959	9,299	2,347

TABLE 15
Railroad Firemen
Annual Wages Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 736	$ 736
1908	829	793
1913	954	830
1916	1,212	957
1917	1,314	882
1918	1,712	980
1919	1,997	994
1920	2,476	1,063
1921	2,148	1,035
1922	2,151	1,106
1923	2,200	1,111
1924	2,205	1,110
1925	2,308	1,132
1926	2,340	1,139
1927	2,388	1,185
1928	2,445	1,227
1929	2,506	1,258
1930	2,394	1,235
1931	2,305	1,305
1932	2,016	1,270
1933	1,912	1,273
1934	1,954	1,257
1935	2,168	1,359
1936	2,315	1,437
1937	2,355	1,411
1938	2,431	1,484
1939	2,510	1,556
1940	2,563	1,575
1941	2,790	1,604
1942	3,190	1,594
1943	3,412	1,553
1944	3,745	1,642
1945	3,726	1,599
1946	4,118	1,662
1947	4,187	1,473
1948	4,787	1,591
1949	5,081	1,696
1950	5,246	1,717
1951	5,367	1,611
1952	6,092	1,736
1953	6,180	1,745
1954	6,439	1,822
1955	6,744	1,905
1956	6,993	1,941
1957	7,355	1,960
1958	7,942	2,048
1959	8,337	2,118

TABLE 16
Railroad Switchtenders
Annual Wages Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 583	$ 583
1908	598	572
1913	585	509
1916	756	597
1917	846	568
1918	1,151	659
1919	1,488	740
1920	1,792	770
1921	1,599	771
1922	1,521	782
1923	1,545	780
1924	1,625	818
1925	1,663	816
1926	1,694	825
1927	1,786	886
1928	1,802	905
1929	1,803	905
1930	1,792	924
1931	1,758	995
1932	1,588	1,001
1933	1,477	983
1934	1,477	950
1935	1,641	1,029
1936	1,700	1,055
1937	1,754	1,051
1938	1,866	1,139
1939	1,893	1,174
1940	1,913	1,176
1941	2,009	1,176
1942	2,253	1,163
1943	2,411	1,137
1944	2,692	1,235
1945	2,708	1,213
1946	3,102	1,290
1947	3,226	1,166
1948	3,798	1,289
1949	4,000	1,364
1950	3,986	1,337
1951	4,865	1,475
1952	4,700	1,375
1953	4,697	1,363
1954	4,787	1,389
1955	4,867	1,410
1956	5,098	1,449
1957	5,422	1,479
1958	5,608	1,485
1959	5,819	1,516

TABLE 17
All Persons Employed by Railroads
Annual Wages Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 600	$ 600
1908	667	638
1913	760	661
1916	867	685
1917	989	664
1918	1,424	815
1919	1,509	751
1920	1,817	780
1921	1,632	787
1922	1,591	818
1923	1,585	800
1924	1,570	791
1925	1,597	784
1926	1,613	785
1927	1,668	827
1928	1,699	853
1929	1,749	878
1930	1,717	886
1931	1,661	941
1932	1,461	921
1933	1,439	958
1934	1,505	968
1935	1,645	1,031
1936	1,724	1,070
1937	1,774	1,063
1938	1,849	1,129
1939	1,877	1,152
1940	1,906	1,160
1941	2,030	1,176
1942	2,303	1,185
1943	2,585	1,206
1944	2,714	1,243
1945	2,711	1,215
1946	3,055	1,273
1947	3,216	1,163
1948	3,581	1,223
1949	3,706	1,273
1950	3,789	1,278
1951	4,171	1,285
1952	4,342	1,282
1953	4,407	1,289
1954	4,560	1,329
1955	4,719	1,371
1956	5,107	1,452
1957	5,434	1,482
1958	5,865	1,548
1959	6,115	1,587

TABLE 18

Telephone Operators of the New York Telephone Company
Annual Wages Received (At Top Rate) 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 468	$ 468
1908	520	497
1913	520	453
1916	624	493
1917	676	454
1918	754	432
1919	926	461
1920	1,196	514
1921	1,196	576
1922	1,196	615
1923	1,196	604
1924	1,196	602
1925	1,196	587
1926	1,196	582
1927	1,196	593
1928	1,326	666
1929	1,352	679
1930	1,404	724
1931	1,404	795
1932	1,404	885
1933	1,404	935
1934	1,456	937
1935	1,420	890
1936	1,404	872
1937	1,477	876
1938	1,508	911
1939	1,508	926
1940	1,508	918
1941	1,617	937
1942	1,768	924
1943	1,768	857
1944	1,924	914
1945	2,184	1,014
1946	2,272	989
1947	2,428	913
1948	2,600	922
1949	2,704	966
1950	2,756	967
1951	2,912	945
1952	3,068	954
1953	3,224	986
1954	3,328	1,007
1955	3,432	1,037
1956	3,484	1,035
1957	3,640	1,039
1958	3,770	1,042
1959	3,850	1,051

TABLE 19
Workers in the Automobile Manufacturing Industry
Annual Wages Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 594	$ 594
1908	650	621
1913	804	700
1916	896	708
1917	1,060	712
1918	1,216	696
1919	1,431	712
1920	1,652	709
1921	1,498	722
1922	1,569	807
1923	1,628	822
1924	1,555	783
1925	1,652	811
1926	1,590	774
1927	1,644	815
1928	1,714	860
1929	1,813	910
1930	1,571	810
1931	1,455	824
1932	1,234	778
1933	1,170	779
1934	1,314	846
1935	1,489	934
1936	1,600	993
1937	1,672	992
1938	1,653	999
1939	1,762	1,081
1940	1,934	1,177
1941	2,243	1,300
1942	2,880	1,434
1943	2,978	1,361
1944	3,103	1,393
1945	2,968	1,311
1946	2,814	1,185
1947	3,143	1,140
1948	3,381	1,162
1949	3,608	1,243
1950	4,010	1,344
1951	4,224	1,300
1952	4,608	1,351
1953	4,947	1,428
1954	5,064	1,462
1955	5,440	1,561
1956	5,450	1,541
1957	5,703	1,549
1958	6,110	1,608
1959	6,397	1,655

TABLE 20

Workers in the Furniture Manufacturing Industry
Annual Wages Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 452	$ 452
1908	499	477
1913	620	540
1916	610	482
1917	706	474
1918	843	483
1919	1,020	507
1920	1,261	541
1921	1,155	557
1922	1,164	598
1923	1,217	614
1924	1,222	615
1925	1,245	611
1926	1,284	625
1927	1,278	634
1928	1,267	636
1929	1,398	702
1930	1,310	676
1931	1,196	677
1932	962	606
1933	900	599
1934	948	610
1935	988	619
1936	1,074	667
1937	1,123	666
1938	1,102	666
1939	1,138	699
1940	1,158	704
1941	1,304	755
1942	1,514	792
1943	1,743	845
1944	1,892	899
1945	1,988	923
1946	2,187	956
1947	2,395	903
1948	2,777	979
1949	2,837	1,007
1950	3,011	1,043
1951	3,242	1,033
1952	3,434	1,047
1953	3,570	1,073
1954	3,629	1,085
1955	3,811	1,134
1956	3,935	1,149
1957	4,053	1,140
1958	4,122	1,126
1959	4,318	1,162

TABLE 21

Workers in the Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Industry
Annual Wages Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 527	$ 527
1908	550	526
1913	642	559
1916	705	557
1917	782	525
1918	992	568
1919	1,121	558
1920	1,335	573
1921	1,205	581
1922	1,143	588
1923	1,300	656
1924	1,339	674
1925	1,350	662
1926	1,352	658
1927	1,365	677
1928	1,383	694
1929	1,655	831
1930	1,658	855
1931	1,461	827
1932	1,182	745
1933	1,203	801
1934	1,282	825
1935	1,364	855
1936	1,478	917
1937	1,616	959
1938	1,527	923
1939	1,601	983
1940	1,688	1,027
1941	1,919	1,112
1942	2,287	1,177
1943	2,466	1,159
1944	2,578	1,191
1945	2,584	1,167
1946	2,615	1,113
1947	2,876	1,054
1948	3,153	1,093
1949	3,250	1,133
1950	3,370	1,151
1951	3,714	1,160
1952	3,959	1,182
1953	4,133	1,218
1954	4,251	1,248
1955	4,474	1,307
1956	4,728	1,353
1957	4,943	1,359
1958	5,255	1,399
1959	5,533	1,446

TABLE 22

Workers in the Tobacco Manufacturing Industry
Annual Wages Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 413	$ 413
1908	440	421
1913	453	394
1916	479	378
1917	540	363
1918	621	355
1919	802	399
1920	937	402
1921	811	391
1922	798	410
1923	823	415
1924	852	429
1925	849	417
1926	863	420
1927	832	413
1928	818	411
1929	979	491
1930	985	508
1931	908	514
1932	787	496
1933	725	483
1934	750	483
1935	778	488
1936	817	507
1937	883	524
1938	870	526
1939	916	562
1940	1,000	608
1941	1,117	647
1942	1,240	649
1943	1,431	695
1944	1,580	752
1945	1,676	780
1946	1,779	777
1947	1,950	744
1948	2,040	723
1949	2,089	748
1950	2,258	797
1951	2,447	807
1952	2,592	828
1953	2,709	856
1954	2,833	880
1955	2,941	911
1956	3,186	959
1957	3,376	974
1958	3,505	979
1959	3,659	1,006

TABLE 23

Workers in the Bituminous Coal Mining Industry
Annual Wages Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 470	$ 470
1908	487	466
1913	631	549
1916	750	592
1917	976	655
1918	1,211	693
1919	1,097	546
1920	1,386	595
1921	1,013	488
1922	954	490
1923	1,246	629
1924	1,120	564
1925	1,141	560
1926	1,247	607
1927	1,099	545
1928	1,152	578
1929	1,293	649
1930	1,119	577
1931	909	515
1932	723	456
1933	748	498
1934	900	579
1935	957	600
1936	1,103	685
1937	1,170	694
1938	1,050	635
1939	1,197	735
1940	1,235	752
1941	1,500	869
1942	1,715	897
1943	2,115	1,017
1944	2,535	1,175
1945	2,629	1,184
1946	2,724	1,153
1947	3,212	1,162
1948	3,383	1,163
1949	2,930	1,035
1950	3,268	1,120
1951	3,831	1,192
1952	3,780	1,136
1953	4,198	1,235
1954	4,053	1,196
1955	4,555	1,328
1956	4,944	1,409
1957	5,162	1,414
1958	4,831	1,295
1959	5,322	1,403

TABLE 24

Workers in the Stone, Clay and Glass Manufacturing Industry
Annual Wages Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 527	$ 527
1908	528	505
1913	599	521
1916	590	466
1917	693	465
1918	891	510
1919	1,085	540
1920	1,360	584
1921	1,206	581
1922	1,154	593
1923	1,274	643
1924	1,307	658
1925	1,310	643
1926	1,329	647
1927	1,309	649
1928	1,331	668
1929	1,557	782
1930	1,525	786
1931	1,386	785
1932	1,167	735
1933	1,071	713
1934	1,088	700
1935	1,171	734
1936	1,262	783
1937	1,357	805
1938	1,303	788
1939	1,359	834
1940	1,393	848
1941	1,554	900
1942	1,771	926
1943	2,024	979
1944	2,174	1,032
1945	2,249	1,042
1946	2,380	1,028
1947	2,672	990
1948	2,925	1,024
1949	3,008	1,059
1950	3,239	1,111
1951	3,595	1,128
1952	3,702	1,116
1953	3,956	1,172
1954	4,077	1,202
1955	4,330	1,269
1956	4,560	1,309
1957	4,719	1,303
1958	4,911	1,315
1959	5,205	1,367

TABLE 25
All Workers in Manufacturing Industries
Annual Wages Received 1904-1959

Year	Average Wages Received	Wages Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ 477	$ 477
1908	475	454
1913	578	503
1916	651	514
1917	774	520
1918	980	561
1919	1,158	576
1920	1,358	583
1921	1,180	569
1922	1,149	591
1923	1,254	633
1924	1,240	624
1925	1,280	628
1926	1,309	637
1927	1,299	644
1928	1,325	665
1929	1,543	775
1930	1,488	767
1931	1,369	775
1932	1,150	725
1933	1,086	723
1934	1,153	742
1935	1,216	762
1936	1,287	799
1937	1,376	816
1938	1,296	783
1939	1,363	836
1940	1,432	872
1941	1,653	957
1942	2,023	1,058
1943	2,349	1,113
1944	2,517	1,168
1945	2,517	1,142
1946	2,517	1,078
1947	2,793	1,026
1948	3,040	1,058
1949	3,092	1,084
1950	3,300	1,130
1951	3,612	1,132
1952	3,834	1,150
1953	4,051	1,197
1954	4,116	1,213
1955	4,351	1,274
1956	4,584	1,316
1957	4,781	1,318
1958	4,936	1,321
1959	5,214	1,369

TABLE 26
Physicians
Annual Net Income 1929-1959

Year	Average Net Income Received	Income Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ —	$ —
1908	—	—
1913	—	—
1916	—	—
1917	—	—
1918	—	—
1919	—	—
1920	—	—
1921	—	—
1922	—	—
1923	—	—
1924	—	—
1925	—	—
1926	—	—
1927	—	—
1928	—	—
1929	5,224	2,622
1930	—	—
1931	4,178	2,366
1932	—	—
1933	2,948	1,963
1934	—	—
1935	3,695	2,317
1936	—	—
1937	4,285	2,567
1938	—	—
1939	4,229	2,622
1940	—	—
1941	5,047	2,820
1942	—	—
1943	8,370	3,447
1944	—	—
1945	10,975	4,182
1946	—	—
1947	10,726	3,444
1948	—	—
1949	—	—
1950	12,324	3,804
1951	—	—
1952	—	—
1953	15,000	3,888
1954	—	—
1955	18,122	4,688
1956	—	—
1957	—	—
1958	20,000	4,706
1959	22,100	5,100

Note: Figures are deflated back to 1904 levels of purchasing power in this table for convenience in comparison with other figures in this report.

TABLE 27
Dentists
Annual Net Income 1929-1959

Year	Average Net Income Received	Income Deflated to "Real" Purchasing Power
1904	$ —	$ —
1908	—	—
1913	—	—
1916	—	—
1917	—	—
1918	—	—
1919	—	—
1920	—	—
1921	—	—
1922	—	—
1923	—	—
1924	—	—
1925	—	—
1926	—	—
1927	—	—
1928	—	—
1929	4,267	2,142
1930	—	—
1931	3,422	1,938
1932	—	—
1933	2,188	1,457
1934	—	—
1935	2,485	1,559
1936	—	—
1937	2,883	1,727
1938	—	—
1939	3,096	1,919
1940	—	—
1941	3,782	2,152
1942	—	—
1943	5,715	2,456
1944	—	—
1945	6,922	2,792
1946	—	—
1947	6,610	2,241
1948	—	—
1949	—	—
1950	7,436	2,386
1951	—	—
1952	—	—
1953	8,500	2,350
1954	—	—
1955	12,480	3,413
1956	—	—
1957	—	—
1958	14,311	3,538
1959	15,000	3,657

Note: Figures are deflated back to 1904 levels of purchasing power in this table for convenience in comparison with other figures in this report.

STATISTICAL NOTES

The salary and wage figures in this report have been deflated back to 1904 levels of "real" purchasing power by deducting the amount of Federal income taxes and social security taxes paid and then applying the change in the level of prices shown by the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The total of salary or wages minus Federal taxes provides a figure described as "Net Spendable Earnings" or " Real" Purchasing Power. The concept is described below.

Net Spendable Earnings

The figure is obtained by deducting from gross earnings the Federal social security and income taxes for which an employee with three dependents is liable.

Changes in net spendable earnings indicate changes in the ability of the employed persons to purchase goods and services. Comparative figures throw light on the extent to which the economy provides employees in various occupations with the opportunity to enhance their level of living.

Until 1939, gross earnings of most workers were not affected by Federal income taxes, and the social security deductions were only one percent. At that time, however, the defense buildup brought about the extension of Federal income taxes to wage levels that included practically all employees. As income tax payments grew and were regularly deducted from the worker's pay, the gross earnings data bore less and less relationship to what he had left for spending out of his pay. Thus, it became desirable to measure spendable earnings.

It was further recognized that, as a measure of the worker's

ability to buy goods and services, net spendable earnings were influenced by changes in the dollar's purchasing power. To take account of these changes, the two computed net spendable series were adjusted by the Consumer Price Index.

Tax Calculations

For the period 1939-59, the Federal income taxes due from workers in the middle and lower income brackets were computed by the application of formulas worked out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in connection with its computations of net spendable earnings of factory workers. For amounts of income in excess of the brackets covered by the BLS formulas, the following procedure was used:

(a) Up to 1950: taxes were estimated by interpolating between published estimates of taxes due at various income levels. These have been worked out by the U. S. Treasury Department from time to time and were summarized in tables in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of Finances for the Fiscal Year 1950, p. 245, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

(b) For 1951-1959: actual tax computations were made using the schedules provided by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

In all cases, it was assumed that the standard deduction for expenses applied. All school employees were considered exempt from the Federal income tax until 1939, and subject to this tax and to social security taxes thereafter. Physicians and dentists were considered exempt from social security taxes throughout the period. The value of perquisities and privileges (free transportation, health plans, meals, etc.) was excluded from the consideration in all cases. Tax calculations were made for a married person with two children. Other assumptions as to deductions, exemptions, and type of income, could have been made, but the figures arrived at would not have changed the conclusions in this report.

Cost of Living

After the Federal income taxes (and social security, where applicable) had been computed and deducted from the amount of wages or salaries, the remainder was deflated to the 1904 level of purchasing power by the application of a change in prices factor based upon the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The BLS Index, technically called the "Index of Change in Prices of Goods and Services Purchased by City Wage Earner and Clerical Worker Families to Maintain Their Level of Living," is likely to be satisfactory, generally, to adjust the expenditures by the various categories of wage earners and teachers studied in this report. It is recognized, however, that the BLS Consumer Price Index does not apply precisely to all consumers, to all income levels, or to all parts of the country. The differences that would occur by using other cost of living factors to deflate the wage and salary figures to real purchasing power are small, however, and would not affect the conclusions in this report.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses 1947-49 as the base for its index and the figure of 100 represents a weighted average index of the prices of certain commodities in these years. In this study the price index is converted to a basis of 1904 = 100. The BLS figures were used as the basis back to 1913 and figures from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were then used as the basis back to 1904.